

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 11, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

R. S. DAVIS—Merchants' Exchange.
A. P. FARRER—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—325 Pine Street.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

The S. F. Examiner has flooded the State with blank petitions to Congress, asking for the ownership of railroads by the Government. Of course, they will be liberally signed, and by people who know nothing about the matter in question, and, also, by those who think they know all about it, while they really know nothing. It would be disastrous to the country to have the Government own and operate the railroads. If we have a "Czar" now at the head of the Government, as many Democrats designate Cleveland, what would we have with a President and Cabinet backed by a few million of partisan railroad employees of the Government? If a single road owned by individuals can control elections, as politicians claim it does, when its influence is not to their liking, what would be the result with the ballots in the hands of 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of railroad employees, selected by partisan managers, superintendents, agents, etc.? The country has had no such experience, and the ownership of railroads by the Government would be a menace to our republican institutions. On this Coast it is claimed by those favoring Government ownership, that Huntington controls the elective franchise of thousands of his employees. If such is true in one individual case, what would be the outcome with the roads in Government hands under the direction of men appointed as partisans, because they are good Democrats, Republicans or Populists, and so on down the party lines? If the roads are huge political machines manipulated by corporations under the influence of one or more men, God only knows what they would be in charge of the President of the United States—an Albigel, Pennoyer and Waite, and subordinates who would run them in the interests of the Administration. The Government would remain in the hands of the party first assuming charge of the columns "trust and monopoly." With the ballot in the hands of millions of railroad men, with the influence they would possess among friends and neighbors to assist them to retain their places as long as their party was in power, can any man believe that it would be possible to change an Administration. There could be a change of officers, but not party policy; the country would be run in the same old groove, or on the same old track, as the employees should dictate. Let the country and its best men to Congress, instead of third and fourth-class to the House, and millionsaires to the Senate; men who can grasp the situation, and perfect and enact laws to control railroads and trusts generally.

The State Board of Trade has taken a suite of rooms at 575 Market street, San Francisco, and will have a formal opening of the same at 2 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday next, 14th. We thank the officers of the Board for an invitation to be present at the opening of their new quarters, and regret that the distance, and other disabilities, will prevent us being present and making an eloquent speech.

BRACE THE NERVES.

Sedatives and opiates won't do it. These medicines do not make the nerves strong, and failing to do this fall short of producing the essential of their quiescent-vigor. And while in extreme cases—and these only—of nervous irritation such drugs may be advisable, their frequent use is highly prejudicial to the delicate organism upon which they act, and in order to renew their quiescent effect increased and dangerous doses eventually become necessary. **Kendall's Stomach Bitters** is an efficient substitute for such pernicious drugs. It quiets the nerves by bracing, toning, strengthening them. The connection between weakness of the nervous system and that of the organs of digestion is a strong and sympathetic link. The Bitters, by imparting a healthy impulse to the digestive and assimilating functions, promotes throughout the whole system a vigor in which the nerves come in for a large share. Use the Bitters in malaria, constipation, biliousness and kidney trouble.

NEW TO-DAY.

For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,

(Of Bodie.)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF Z. B. TINKUM, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Z. B. TINKUM, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at the law office of C. L. Hayes, Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal. the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in said County of Mono.

Dated Bridgeport, Cal., this 10th day of July, 1894.
A. P. SAYRE, Administrator of the Estate of Z. B. Tinkum, deceased.
[J2-4w]

Consistent.—How about the voters in California, who are clamorous for the Government ownership of railroads? How many of them voted against the building of a railroad depot, at San Francisco, by the State? It was estimated to cost \$1,000,000, the bulk of which would be disbursed to the mechanics of San Francisco, yet, although the immense and beautiful structure was to be paid from the harbor dues, some of the S. F. press opposed it, and 17,000 votes were cast against it in that city. What consistency!

There can be no more naturalization this year for the purpose of voting, the 90-day limit commencing on the 7th, so these naturalized between that date and the date of the election cannot vote this Fall; but the Superior Court mills in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento have been turning out new citizens by the wholesale, so there will be no scarcity of new voters this Fall.

The sales of oleomargarine last year were 97,000,000 pounds—equal to the product of 40,000 cows.

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHY,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Of Bridgeport.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

A. P. SAYRE.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

A. P. SAYRE, Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Semi-Annual Report of his Administration, as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for the Term ending June 30th, 1894, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1736 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California:

LETTERS GRANTED.

W. C. Nix, Sept. 22, 1893.
James Roy, Dec. 14, 1893.
David Knight, March 28, 1894.
Adeline Eggleston, April 5, 1894.

APPRaised VALUE OF PROPERTY OF DECEDENTS.

W. C. Nix, \$310 00
James Roy, 232 65
David Knight, 415 32
Adeline Eggleston, 300 05

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

W. C. Nix, \$10 25
James Roy, 1734 15
David Knight, 415 32
Adeline Eggleston, 179 50

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR FOR BENEFIT OF ESTATE.

W. C. Nix, \$252 83
James Roy, 367 43
David Knight, 40 90
Adeline Eggleston, 95 50

AMOUNT DISTRIBUTED TO HEIRS AND CREDITORS ON DECREE OF FINAL DISTRIBUTION.

W. C. Nix, \$57 42
James Roy, 106 32
David Knight, 34 00
Adeline Eggleston, 71 00

BALANCE CASH IN HANDS OF ADMINISTRATOR, DEPOSITED WITH COUNTY TREASURER.

W. C. Nix, None
James Roy, None
David Knight, None
Adeline Eggleston, 71 00

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO.

A. P. Sayre, first being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, State of California, and the foregoing is a full, true and correct return of all the Estates of decedents which have come into his hands, for the Estates herein above named. That he is not, and was not at any time interested in the administration of any kind made on account of any Estate he administers, nor is he associated in business or otherwise, with any one so interested.

A. P. SAYRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, 1894.

CHAR. L. HAYES,

Notary Public, in and for Mono County.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Semi-Annual Report of Public Administrator A. P. Sayre.

Filed July 23d, 1894. J. D. Murphy, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Administrator [J2-4w]

POLITICAL.

Political Cards must be accompanied by \$5 to insure insertion. It is a poor time to collect after a convention or election is held.

For Sheriff.

W. P. ONKST,

Of Landy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For County Clerk.

JAMES E. BEAN,

Of Landy.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary.

For Sheriff.

WILSON BUTLER,

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

For Assemblyman.

DR. T. A. KEABLES,

Of Bodie.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention of Mono county, and the indorsement of the Republicans of Alpine and Inyo counties.

apl-4c

MEDICAL.



Mr. N. L. Saitor
A well known photographer of Merced, Cal. testifies: "My face and body were covered with red blotches which disfigured me and caused much suffering. Other medicines failed to help my case, but after taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I am entirely free from any blotches and am perfectly well."
HOOD'S CURE.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and carefully prepared. 25c. Try a box.

LEGAL.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Mono County, California, met at Bridgeport, July 23d, 1894, and adopted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the nomination of Republican Candidate for the Assembly for the 60th District, and the nomination of all the Republican Candidates for County and Township Officers in and for Mono County, to be voted for at the General Election to be held November 6, 1894, shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Primary Election Laws of the State of California, and under the system commonly known and designated as the Crawford Plan; that said election be held

SEPTEMBER 12th, 1894.

That at such election the Polls shall be open from 1 o'clock P. M., until sundown of said day; that said election shall be held in the following places, and the following named persons will act as officers of election:

ANTELOPE.

Toddill's Store-Inspector, Martin Shields.

Judges, John McKay, Wm. Parsons.

BRIDGEPORT.

Bryant's Hall-Inspector, Myron M. Waltze.

Judges, E. E. Kirkwood, Oscar Brown.

BENTON.

School House-Inspector, John Tucker. Judges,

John Kling, J. B. Cowin.

BODIE EAST.

Engine House-Inspector, George Delury.

Judges, Warren Loose, George Borrowe.

BODIE WEST.

Chosen Friends' Hall-Inspector, A. R. Burnside.

Judges, A. Graham, John McAlpin.

LUNDY.

Lake View Hall-Inspector, William Stewart.

Judges, James Collin, J. A. Laws.

MONO LAKE.

School House-Inspector, J. M. Miller. Judges

C. H. Currie, Thos. Silvester.

That at the time and places above mentioned,

there shall be elected a County Central Committee apportioned to the several precincts as follows: Antelope, 2; Benton, 2; Bodie East, 2;

Bodie West, 3; Bridgeport, 4; Landy, 2; Mono Lake, 1.

That, in addition to the Statutory qualifications,

any voter may be challenged and required to take the following test: Are you a Republican, and will you support the Republican ticket at the next General Election?

That the persons presenting themselves as candidates for the nomination for any of the following offices, and no other, shall pay an assessment as follows:

Assembly, \$10
Sheriff, 20
Clerk, 20
Treasurer, 10
District Attorney, 10
Supervisor, 10

That any person desiring to have his name placed upon the ticket for any nomination must on or before the 20th day of August, 1894, file his application with the Secretary, together with the amount of the assessment as above required, if any, and a written pledge to support the Republican ticket.

That a notice of said election be published in the Bodie Miner, the Home Mining Index, and the Bridgeport Chronicle-Union in the first issue of each of said papers, after the date hereof, and in each and every subsequent issue \$6 each of said papers prior to the date of said election.

W. T. ELLIOTT, Chairman of the Central Committee of Mono County.

F. E. HUNTER, Secretary.

Instructions to Boards of Election.

1320. In addition to the challenges allowed by law, any person offering to vote at such election, may be challenged upon the grounds that he is not a qualified elector, or that he is not a Republican, and such challenge must be determined by the Board of Election, and the person so challenged must answer to the challenge to prove or disprove the challenge.

1321. None but persons who possess the qualifications prescribed by law and by the Resolution, may vote or participate in any of the proceedings at such election.

1322. After counting the votes and signing the lists, the Judges must cause the ballots and one copy of the list to be delivered to the Secretary signing the notice of election, and one of the Judges must retain the other lists for twenty days after the election.

1323. The Board of Election must issue certificates of election to all persons who are chosen to fill any position by the vote of one precinct alone.

1324. All the provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code, and all the provisions of the Sections referred to in the first section of this Chapter, are applicable to elections held under the provisions of this Chapter from and after the last publication of the notice mentioned in section 1322.

TO VOTERS.

The Central Committee will furnish tickets with the names of candidates printed thereon, and voters will attach those whom they do not wish to vote for.

J2-24d

Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES AND OFFICE, Independence, Cal., June 3, 1894.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN COMPLIANCE with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3d, 1894, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," JAMES A. BEAN, of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 24, for the purchase of the

S. W. 1/4, Sec. 24, N. 1/2, E. 1/4, S. E. 1/4, Sec. 25, in Township No. 6, R. Range No. 23 E. M. D. M.

And will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Independence, Cal., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1894.

He names the following witnesses: George Hodges, George Vanhook, Samuel Pales and Thomas Sly, all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.

And all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims thereto on or before said 15th day of September, 1894.

J2-72m

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

AT Sweet Brier Camp

A New and Beautiful MOUNTAIN RETREAT in the Vicinity of CASTLE CRAGS and MT. SHASTA.

Read what the Rev. J. K. McLean, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Oakland, says of it:

Hazel Creek, April 14, '94.

"I am more than pleased with it—delighted. The place seems to me to embody all available points for a camp—dry, firm soil, good water; the very best, fine chances for drainage, and security unsurpassable. The view of Mt. Shasta is one of the very best to be had from any point; it is visible from every part of the ground. The view of the Crags also is fine. The general environment is of the best. It is an oval-shaped amphitheater, three miles long by one-fourth to three-fourth of a mile wide, with receding walls two to three thousand feet in height, with lines and shades of beauty at every reach. I doubt if a better place can be found in all Northern California."

REDUCED RATES.

Campers' Outfits, Tents, Poles, Bedding, Camp Stoves, Folding chairs, etc., shipped as baggage.

For full information address

T. J. LOFTUS, Castella, Cal., or

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agent, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Cal.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of toll on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team, \$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals, 1 00
Each additional pair of animals, 1 00
Horseman, each, 25
Pack animals, each, 25
Stags and sheep, each, 10
Cows and calves, each, 5
Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Rates of toll on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.
All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, no credit is given.

Heavy team, \$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals, 1 00
Each additional pair of animals, 1 00
Horseman, each, 25
Pack animals, each, 25
Stags and sheep, each, 10
Cows and calves, each, 5
Empty teams, half-price.

NOTICE TO LICENSE TAX PAYERS.

ALL PERSONS DOING BUSINESS IN MONO County are hereby notified to procure their License for transacting such business at the office of the Tax Collector at the Court House at

Bridgeport, Cal.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OWNERS, ON THEIR AGENTS, should procure their Licenses as soon as possible after arrival in the county.

M. P. HAYES, Tax Collector.

J2-7

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to

THE PRIME CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 468, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also for Widows and Soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war.

Survivors of the Indian wars of 1822 to 1849, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for facts. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS E. COYLE'S, Tonsorial Parlor.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

Haircutting, shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

J2-24d

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco (Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building 1051 Market Street—Diagnoses of men; sickness, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of surgery. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

J2-24d

PATENTS

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THIS Company is organized by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of procuring their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and such paper printing the advertisement vouchers for the ready and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER,

WORN-OUT HORSES.

The Animals Turned to Account When Dead.

From Their Carcasses Oil and Fertilizing Material Are Rendered—How the Different Parts Are Used.

Farmers whose horses are played out and useless now know where to dispose of them. They sell them as low as two dollars apiece to an establishment here that converts the animal into a fertilizer, and then later on the farmer purchases the fertilizer and plants the output of his old horse where it will enrich his crops and hasten their growth. The concern that deals in old horses, says the Chicago Tribune, is in the business of producing fertilizer, and the more horses available the better it is for the trade, for this is an industry that has always prospered despite hard times and business depression. The concern stands ready to purchase all the horses that can be procured. The price paid is one dollar and a half to two dollars a head. They are worth nothing to the owners, and when it is considered that about five hundred pounds of fertilizer is procured from each animal it can easily be seen that a good margin of profit is made. If the supply holds out they kill on an average three horses a day all the year round at these works, and, as the business is of long standing, it is estimated that enough horses have been disposed of to supply a large standing army. The hogs of these infirm brutes range from fifteen to twenty-five years, and their condition depends largely upon the life they have led. Many of the animals look as if they hadn't seen oats since they were colts, and others are spavined-sprung at the knees and blind. An apartment of the building is set apart as the death house, as it is here the executioner wields the instrument of death.

The manner of disposing of the animals is this: When led from the pen the horse is tied to a post and the "black cap" placed over its head. The executioner then strikes it a blow across the head with an ax and the animal falls helpless to the floor. Its throat is then cut and life vanishes. This done, the process of dissection and separation begins. The hide is first removed and the carcass boiled, if it contains any fat. The grease is designated as "horse oil." The bones of the lower limbs are boiled, and the fat extracted from them is called "neats foot oil." When the flesh of the carcass has been thoroughly boiled and the grease skimmed off the surface of the vat it is thrown into the cellar and allowed to remain there for over three months, all the time being subjected to the influence of potash and gypsum, which is mixed with it, and which rots it.

The bones pass through two crushers, the first of which reduces them, and the second grinds them to powder. Several chemical ingredients are then mixed with the bone dust. This preparation is what is commonly known as bone fertilizer, and is probably the best artificial commodity used in agriculture. The horse hides are disposed of to leather manufacturers, and bring more than was originally paid for the entire animal. But not horses alone are used in the production of fertilizer. A great many cattle go that way too, and for bones, those of any animal are valuable. The concern here does not draw the line on live animals; dead ones will do, providing they are not too old. It is a very strange coincidence that but very few cows are disposed of in this way, and that may explain where much of the tough beef comes from.

Several qualities of fertilizer are produced from animals, all depending upon the amount and quality of the ingredients used. Various vegetables and cereals require fertilizer of a certain strength, and while a certain quality will produce good results on one kind of vegetables it will destroy another. This price per ton ranges all the way from twenty to thirty-five dollars. The product of this one plant is disposed of direct to the farmers and about one thousand tons are sent out annually. The works are capable of turning out three tons per day. The present executioner of horses has been identified with the works ever since they were established, about fourteen years ago, and during that time it is estimated that he has put to death three thousand animals.

FATTEN ON BARBER'S WHIMS.

Odd and Ends Turned Over by Cheeky Fellows with an Eye to Business.

"There are only three men in Chicago in that fellow's line of business," remarked the shabby Wabash avenue barber, as he turned to strip the razor. "Oh, he trades in barber's crank notions, superstitions and whims," the operator continued. "He goes from one shop to another with that little handbag and trades razors, strops, brushes, combs, anything in the tonorial line. How does he make a living at it? Easy enough. You don't know barbers very well, I guess. Well, one of 'em buys a razor for, say, two dollars, and after he's used it awhile makes up his mind he doesn't like it. So he sells it to this man for one dollar. This man leaves it on trial with some other barber and gets four dollars' worth of old razors in exchange, and then he sells one of those old razors to the original purchaser of the two dollar razor. He does the same with strops and hones and brushes. Of course he makes money. Dresses well, smokes good cigars and works only when he feels like it. There's money in it for the three fellows in the business, and the snap will be overdone as soon as the scheme is better known. Capital necessary to begin? Cheek and acquaintance are all that are necessary. When the razor broker gets a cranky customer who abuses himself and who doesn't care what his outfit costs, provided it suits him—why, then, he does what 'ways' else would do. He makes the crank pay for his crankiness."

NESTORS OF THE SENATE.

Members of Congress Who Have Served Long Terms.

Statements Who Have Spent Over a Quarter of a Century in the Legislative Halls of the Nation.

While the celebration of the eighty-fourth birthday of Senator Justin S. Morrill, who has been aptly called the "father of congress," is fresh in mind, it may be of especial interest to recall the terms of a few other men who have nearly or quite equaled him in the length of their public career at Washington, says the Washington Star. Senator Morrill, even, cannot surpass the senate record of Thomas H. Benton, the member from Missouri to the first congress which convened after that state was admitted to the union, and who served from October 2, 1820, to March 4, 1851. He was afterward a member of the house for two years. Senator Morrill has been in congress, however, for thirty-nine years, and in the senate for twenty-seven. William Rufus King, who was vice president under Franklin Pierce, served in the senate for twenty-nine years, but his service was not continuous. He began his first term in 1819 and ended his last in 1853. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, had he lived to see the end of his last term, would have equaled the record of Mr. Morrill. He was elected five times, but only served a year and a half of his last term. He died in 1884. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, comes next in point of length of service. Practically he was in the senate continuously from 1848 to 1885. Four years of this time was as vice president under Lincoln, when he was presiding officer. Mr. Hamlin was elected to the upper house in 1869 again, so that his service in that body was twenty-eight years and six months, and he had been six years in the house before his first senatorial election. It is true he resigned from the senate in 1857 to become governor of Maine, but he returned in less than three months to his seat in congress.

Among the Massachusetts senators Charles Sumner has first place for length of continuous service. In March, 1851, he took his seat, and was there when he died, in 1874; Senator Sherman has the congressional record next best to Mr. Morrill's. Had it not been for the break in his term, when he was secretary of the treasury under President Hayes, he would have been in continuous service exactly the same length of time as the senator from Vermont. Senator Morrill, it will be remembered, refused a cabinet position under the Hayes administration. Mr. Sherman has served twenty-nine years in the senate. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, has been in congress thirty-one years, of which time twenty-one have been in the upper chamber; Mr. Allison is six years the junior of Senator Sherman and eighteen years younger than Vermont's veteran, Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, was in congress six years before Senator Morrill, but his terms have not been continuous, and in point of congressional experience he stands but number ten today. There are two other senators who have served continuously for more than twenty years. They are John Gaillard, of South Carolina, whose term began in 1864 and ended in 1893, and N. R. Knight, of Rhode Island, who served from 1821 to 1841.

It is a remarkable fact that no man ever served thirty years in the house of representatives. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was in his thirtieth year there when he died. When Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, died he had served almost twenty-nine years. He was once told by Mr. Holman that he was so strong he would beat his record and serve his thirty years, but he did not. If Mr. Holman serves out his present term, however, he will have beaten the record. He has met with the house for twenty-nine years.

Contentment the Only Specific.

A newspaper reporter the other day asked G. G. Shady, the great American surgeon and physician, the question: "What manner of life do you think most favorable to health?" His reply was: "A moderate life. Take plenty of sleep. Take plenty to eat. Take plenty of exercise. We need more walking philosophers in this world. Keep a contented mind. Remember that the man who wants little is always rich, and the man who has much isn't always. Sometimes a man owns a house, but sometimes the house owns the man. It is better for the man to own the house, and bear in mind that a very big man can live in a very little house. I need not say that little men often live in big houses. This life can only give a man at best one thing—contentment."

In Her Own Coin.

Oxford is a learned place, and an Oxford "don"—that is, a professor—is an individual who generally excites awe in the average beholder. But a young American girl, with no respect for traditions, upon meeting an Oxford don at a fashionable dinner party, began to pester him with conundrums, to his surprise and disgust. Finally she asked: "Why is the letter J like the end of spring?" Of course the don could not tell. "Because it's the beginning of June," was the solution. "Now will you tell me," said the don, sternly, "why the letter K is like a pig's tail?" The young lady had to give it up. "Because it is the end of pork," said the don. He was bothered with no more conundrums.

Railways in India.

Railway building and railway traveling are greatly increasing in India. Four hundred and eighty-nine miles of new railroads were built during the year ending March 31, 1893, making the total mileage up to that date 20,808. The number of passengers carried during the year was 127,456,991, an increase of 4,601,570 over the previous year, while the aggregate tonnage of freight carried was 26,334,382, an increase of 175,379 tons for the year.

A MAN NOT EASILY KILLED.

The New Minister to Uruguay Has Had Many Narrow Escapes in the West.

A tall, slender man, with iron-gray beard and hair and piercing eyes which roved around under a pair of heavy gray eyebrows, sauntered through the Arlington lobby at Washington the other day. "That is Granville Stuart, of Montana, the new minister to Uruguay and Paraguay," said an old-timer to a Star reporter. "He is on his way to his new post, and this is the first time he has been east of the Mississippi for a quarter of a century. He has had more startling adventures and hair-breadth escapes than almost any man you ever heard of. I remember one of them well. Stuart was one of the first pioneers in the territory of Montana and was quartz crazy like the rest of them. He was out on a prospecting trip once and had dismounted from his horse, leaving his rifle strapped to the saddle, when the animal ran away. It was late in the year and that night snow began falling. He was miles away from any habitation, in the heart of the mountains, and in searching for his horse he lost his bearings. He had only a small pocketknife and his fusce safe only contained two or three fire-makers. The first night he was out it grew very cold and he made a fire, which attracted some small birds. Stuart caught about a dozen of them and cooked them. For ten days he wandered through the mountains with nothing else to eat but those little birds. One day an elk rubbed against a tree within two yards of him, but he had nothing to kill it with. Then a frog crossed his path, but he was not strong enough to catch up with it. When he was nearly dead two Indians found him and took him up to their camp to have fun with him. They fed him up so as to get strong enough to run while they could beat him with tepee poles. One night he escaped, stole a horse and got away. He got lost in the mountains again, and dogged if his second horse didn't get away from him. He wandered around again for three or four days, and then, when he had given up completely and lain down to die, some of the party who had gone out to hunt him up came across him and carried him to camp. It is devoutly believed in Montana that nothing can kill Granville Stuart. He was a mighty hunter in those days, too. He has the record of killing sixteen elk from one spot, without getting up. He is a man of powerful mind, and will uphold the stars and stripes and all that they mean in his new position."

A QUAKER HEARSE.

It Is Used by the Rich and Is the Plainest Hearse in This Country.

The hearse that carries the remains of the ordinary New York man to the grave may be bedecked with waving plumes and conspicuous festoons of mourning, but the New York millionaire, if he follows the example of dead and gone millionaires, makes his journey in a plain black vehicle with no unnecessary ornamentations. This is called the Quaker hearse.

The Quaker hearse, says a New York exchange, is let out only to people who want to be buried as befits the rich. Strictly speaking, there have been a number of Quaker hearses, for these vehicles, like all others, will wear out, but as soon as one shows signs of going to pieces another precisely like it is built, and it is a precious fiction of the undertakers that the Quaker hearse which carried its grim load to Greenwood recently is the same Quaker hearse behind which the sad procession of a bygone generation marched slowly to the cemetery. It is called the Quaker hearse because of its extreme simplicity, which has endeared it to the Quakers. They and the millionaires always use it.

It is drawn by a span of black horses driven by a black driver. John Gilman, who has been driving it for the last twenty years, has a solemn face that matches well the melancholy hue of his clothes. Occasionally, specially instructed, John puts draped cockades on his horses and an extra wide weed on his hat, but he considers plainness preferable to an attempt at affect in funerals.

So far as is known, no Quaker hearse ever disgraced a funeral by breaking down while carrying a body. Once the Quaker had a narrow escape. That was years ago, when Mayor Havemeyer died. The Quaker carried the body safely, but no sooner had it returned to the stable than the rear axle gave way and the hearse came down with a crash. The present Quaker has outworn three sets of wheels. Since the original Quaker first set out on its travels it has carried the remains of the Vanderbilts, Astors, Jay Goulds, Catharine Wolfe, the Stewarts, Havemeyers, and many others. Henry S. Ives made his last journey in the Quaker. It is the plainest and finest hearse in this country.

Two Great Post Offices.

For several years past the post office department at Washington has been protesting against the inferior accommodations of the New York and Chicago offices, which are the government's chief money makers. Both buildings are owned by the federal government, and both are conducted not from their liberal postal revenues, but by appropriation made by congress. The New York post office, in use since 1875, is on land ceded by New York to the federal government. The receipts of the New York office in a year are seven million dollars. The expenses, including eight thousand dollars to the postmaster and seventy-five thousand dollars for gas, fuel and other detailed items, are two million five hundred thousand dollars, leaving a net profit to the government from its operation of four million five hundred thousand dollars. The receipts of the Chicago office are four million dollars a year, and the expenses (including six thousand dollars for postmaster) are one million five hundred thousand dollars, leaving a net profit to the government of two million five hundred thousand dollars; so that New York and Chicago together net seven million dollars.

FORTUNES OF MEDICAL MEN.

Eminent English Physicians Who Have Died Leaving Millions Behind.

Some great men have died leaving large fortunes behind, and others have died poor, says the British Medical Journal. The will of Sir William Gull, which was sworn under \$344,000, is generally quoted as the largest amount left by a member of the medical profession. This, however, was exceeded by Dr. Blandell, who died in 1877 and left a fortune of \$330,000. Among other wills of six figures may be mentioned Sir Erasmus Wilson, \$284,000; Sir Andrew Clark, \$204,000; Sir Oscar Clayton, \$146,000; Sir George Burrows, \$104,628; Sir William Bowman, \$103,948, and Sir Charles Locock, \$100,000.

Of the fortunes made by members of the medical profession very little has been left institutions connected with that body. A notable exception to this stands out in the munificent bequest of Sir Erasmus Wilson to the Royal college of surgeons, by which that corporation received \$200,000. In addition to this bequest, Sir Erasmus left \$5,000 each to several institutions and charities connected with the medical profession. The name of John Radcliffe, too, must not be overlooked in this connection. The Radcliffe infirmary has been erected by the trustees of the will. In addition to these, the Radcliffe library, now housed in the university museum, which is one of the finest scientific libraries in the world, is entirely supported by the Radcliffe trustees. Another exception to this rule is the will of the late Mr. Brickwell, of Tottenham, who died during 1893, and who left the residue of his estate to the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. The ability to leave these large legacies comes to but few, and the main body of practitioners will agree with Socrates that "a physician is a ruler of bodies, and not a maker of money."

HE WAS AN EXPERIMENTER.

And He Filled the Waiters with Consternation and Worry.

The young man on the opposite side of the table studied the bill of fare for some time, while the waiter stood on one leg with his ear held out for the order, and then he said: "I want some of that nomy and a side order of maple sirup, a little of the spinach, some sweet corn, and a cup of chocolate." The waiter slowly moved his lips in amazement, says the Chicago Record, and had the order repeated. He smiled and started away, and the young man looked after him frowning.

"Confound these waiters," he said, "I suppose they expect every man to order something conventional, like steak and coffee or liver and bacon."

"You did put in a queer order," was suggested.

"Oh, I don't know. It may turn out to be a good combination. I'm experimenting all the time."

"Experimenting?"

"Yes, I try new combinations. How did people ever find out that jelly and roast duck go together? How did they ever get on to spring lamb and mint sauce, pie and cheese, steak and mushrooms, and so on? Why, by trying new combinations. I order whatever strikes my fancy, and in that way I get some good combinations."

"What are some you have discovered?"

"Scrambled eggs and cranberry sauce is one. Cold pigs' feet and lemon ice is another. Did you ever dip slices of banana into hot bouillon? Of course not. There are no fixed rules about things—you must experiment."

SHARP PRACTICE.

A Girl Detects a Shoplifter and Rewards Herself.

"It was the queerest thing," said the girl at the jewelry counter during the lull, according to the Buffalo Express. "When I was in the other store uptown the floorwalker came around and told us all to look out for these people that go around and steal because they can't help it. I was kind of green, then, and I almost put my eyes out looking for them. One day a woman came to the counter and I didn't pay much attention to her. After I was through with the party I was waiting on I happened to look at her and saw her take a gold-headed hairpin from a tray."

"I didn't say a word, but I found out who she was. That night I went right over to her house and told her what I had seen. She tried to brazen it out, but I was too much for her, and finally she owned up that she had taken the pin."

"Did you have her arrested?" asked the other girl.

"No," said the first girl, "but I made her give me the pin."

Then she turned her queenly head, pointed to something glittering in her hair and asked, proudly: "Ain't it a bute?"

He Would "Stick" to the Plan.

A young man visited his best girl the other evening, and as he arrived at her residence he seated himself upon the piazza and began to be agreeable to his fair one's mother, who was busy watering her flowers, by remarking: "Beautiful evening, Mrs. B.—How fresh the breezes are this evening!" "Oh, yes," was the rather sharp reply; "they are pretty fresh, but they ain't as fresh as that paint yer settin' in; it was put on 'bout ten minutes ago." An uncomfortable expression spread itself over the countenance of that young man, but the young lady just then put in an appearance and invited our hero to take a seat in the hammock, which invitation he refused by saying: "I thank you very much, Julia; but, taking all things into consideration, I guess I'll stick to the piazza."

Varieties of Potatoes.

The potato, so long a staple food, has developed almost innumerable varieties. Forty are easily distinguishable, but there are many others with slight and almost imperceptible differences. There are nineteen varieties of the white potato in America, eighteen in Germany, twenty-six in Great Britain and thirty-two in France.

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